bearing unit 50 on a mounting base. The flange 53 is also provided on an upper face 53a thereof with a pair of rectangular projections 55 at one of the longitudinal ends provided with the grooves 54 of the flange 53. The cylindrical bearing 51, the flange 53, and the projections 55 are integrally formed with each other by a method, such as by die-casting or sintering.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 8, lines 12-22, as follows:

A motor device 1 shown in Fig. 1 includes a base 7 made of, for example, a metallic plate, the base 7 being laminated with a printed-circuit board (PCB) 8 having predetermined electrode patterns formed on a glass epoxy substrate. The base 7 is provided thereon with a bearing unit 10 at the rotational center of the disk. A rotational shaft 14 is inserted into and is supported by the bearing unit 10. A circular rotor 15 having a shape of a downwardly-disposed tray is fixed to the rotational shaft 14, the rotor 15 being rotatable integrally with the rotational shaft 14.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 3 as follows:

The bearing unit 10 is provided with a core unit 16 including a plurality of iron cores 16b extending in the radial directions, the cores 16b included in the core unit 16 being provided with coils 17. A thrust block 19 is fixed to the base 7 at the bottom end of the rotational shaft 14. The rotational shaft 14 rotates slidingly on the thrust block 19.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 13, lines 3-19, as follows:

A bearing unit 20 shown in Figs. 5 and 6 has the same external shape as that of the bearing unit 10. The bearing unit 20 includes a cylindrical bearing 21 and a flange 22 formed independently and assembled with each other. The cylindrical bearing 21 is formed of a cylindrical substance made of any one of a resin, a metal, and a sintered alloy, and includes a coupling hole 21a. The cylindrical bearing 21 is preferably an oil retaining bearing in the same fashion as in the cylindrical bearing 51 used in the motor device according to the first embodiment. The flange 22 is disposed extending from the lower periphery of the cylindrical bearing 21 along the same base 7 as shown in Fig. 1. A bottom face 22b of the flange 22 is formed perpendicular to the rotational axis of the rotational shaft 14. An upper face 22a of the flange 22 is inclined by an angle β with respect to the bottom face 22b (see Fig.

6). The flange 22 is disposed around the cylindrical bearing 21 and is fixed thereto by a method such as press-fitting or bonding.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 13, lines 20-25, as follows:

When manufacturing the bearing unit 20, a sizing process of the coupling hole 21a of the bearing 21 is performed before the flange 22 is fixed to the cylindrical bearing 21. In the sizing process, the outer periphery of the cylindrical bearing 21 is used as a reference by disposing the cylindrical bearing 21 on a given plane surface or by supporting the same at the periphery.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 14, lines 7-14, as follows:

Figs. 7 to 10 show a bearing unit used in a motor device 2 according to a third embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the bearing unit. Fig. 8 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 9 is an illustration of the bearing unit shown in Fig. 8, a critical portion thereof being shown in section along line IX-IX. Fig. 10 is a sectional view of a critical portion of the motor device 2.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 14, lines 15-23, as follows:

A bearing unit 30 shown in Figs. 7 to 9 includes a cylindrical bearing 31 formed of a cylindrical substance and includes a coupling hole 31a. A flange 32 is disposed around the lower periphery of the cylindrical bearing 31 extending along a base (not shown). The cylindrical bearing 31 and the flange 32 made of a sintered alloy or the like being formed integrally with each other in the same fashion as in the bearing unit 10. U-shaped grooves 3 shown in the drawings have the same shape and function as those of the bearing units 10 and 20.

Please rewrite the paragraph on page 15, lines 8-13, as follows:

The core unit 16 and a PCB 8 must be positioned in relation to a Hall element (not shown). Hall elements are typically formed in the shape of a thin plate by a material having a large Hall constant and a small temperature dependency, such as germanium, and are used for performing measurements or calculations by utilizing the Hall effect. Therefore, a positioning member 34 is used for positioning, as shown in Fig. 10. The cylindrical positioning member 34 is made of a resin or metal, and is provided with a collar 35 formed integrally with the position member 34.